लिए अनुमोदन किए गए थे, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से विख्यात ब्रांड नामों का इस्तेमाल करके केजुअल और खेल के जूतों और अन्य खेलों के सामान के उत्पादन में गैर-कानूनी रूप से लगी हुई हैं । यह भी आरोप लगाया गया कि भ्रामक विज्ञापनों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है क्योंकि इन कम्पनियों को किसी भी उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तरण नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार ने दो विदेशी सहयोग स्वीकृत किए हैं:—अर्थात् (1) खेल और विशेष प्रकार के जूतों के लिए मै. करोना लि. और मै. पूमा ए.जी. पश्चिम जर्मनी के बीच और (2) खेल और विशेष प्रकार के जूतों/खेल के सामान इत्यादि के लिए मै. बाटा इंडिया लि. और मै. आडिडास स्पोर्टस स्चूहफ्रेब्रीकेन, पश्चिम जर्मनी के बीच । इन सहयोगों में तकनीकी जानकारी का अन्तरण अन्तर्ग्रस्त है । अनुमोदन पत्रों में इस मानक शर्त का समावेश किया जाता है कि लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित मदों का निर्माण नहीं किया जायेगा और आंतरिक बिक्री के लिए विदेशी ब्रांड नामों के प्रयोग की अनुमति नहीं होगी । सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से विख्यात ब्रांड नामों के प्रयोग के बारे में दोनों कम्पनियों से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है ।

महाराष्ट्र में बिजली का उत्पादन और खपत

*355. **श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में इस समय बिजली का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन और खपत कितना-कितना है ; और

(ख) उस राज्य में बिजली उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री, साथ में नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) 1988–89 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में विद्युत का वार्षिक प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन (जनरेशन) तथा खपत क्रमश: 476.44 किलोवाट आवर और 372.04 किवलोवाट आवर था ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में अभिवृद्धि किए जाने के लिए किए जा रहे विभिन्न उपायो में ये शामिल हैं ; विद्यमान विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों से इष्टतम विद्युत उत्पादन करना, ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के नवीकरण एवं आधुनिकीकरण संबंधी कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करना, पारेषण एवं वितरण हानियों को कम करना, कारगर भार प्रबंध एवं ऊर्जा संरक्षण आदि । पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों जिनसे राज्यों को अपने हिस्से की विद्युत प्राप्त होगी के अतिरिक्त आठवीं योजना अवधि में राज्य में नई विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता की भी आयोजना है ।

Import of Drugs

*356. SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT:
SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 900 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th August, 1990 and state:—

(a) What are the names of the drugs which are totally imported and are having import of more than Rupees Fifty lakh each per annum for which his Ministry has received representations from Members of Parliament for inclusion under price control;

(b) whether it is a fact that exclusion of such drugs would encourage imports;

(c) whether it is a fact that the objective spelt out by Government is to boost indigenous production;

(d) if so, on what basis and on what consideration his Ministry exempted these drugs from price control;

(e) what are the names of drugs which are imported as well as indigenously produced and are exempted from price control; and

(f) what is the bulk drug price taken for each such drug in the fixation of formulation prices by six major formulators of each?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (f) Government is committed to make available the medicines to the public in adequate quantities at fair and reasonable prices. While it is not possible to achieve indigenous production of all the bulk drugs in the country for various reasons like availability of technology, investment, minimum economic size of the plant etc. it is the endeavour of the Government to encourage indigenous production, wherever feasible and while doing so reasonable returns are insured to the manufacturers. A Statement I indicating the names of all such bulk drugs whose turn over of import exceeded Rupees fifty lakhs is enclosed (*see* below). Of the 47 bulk drugs mentioned therein, 29 bulk drugs are already under price control. This includes 26 bulk drugs which have been recently brought under price control.6 out of 47 drugs, namely, Chlorpromazine, Diclofenac Sodium, Imipramine, Prochlorperazine Povidone Iodine and Tetramisole are being produced indigenously also, Tetramisole and Prochlorperazine. are outside price control. The Standing Committee is looking into all the above cases.

The inclusion/exclusion of bulk drugs under price control under a DPCO 1987 at the time of its promulgation and amendments subsequently are based on the recommendations contained in the main as well as supplementary report of the Kelkar Committee which was accepted by the then Government.

The names and other details to the extent available, of the formulators of Tetramisole and Prochlo perazine is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of bulk drugs whose imports exceeded rupees Fifty lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug
1.	Pseudoephedrine HCL/SO4
2.	Iodine
3.	Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone
4.	Pyrithioxine
5.	Ethisterone
6.	Tolnaftate
7.	Norgestrel
8.	Triprolidone
9.	Thioridazine
10.	Procaine
11.	Glipizide
12.	Pyrithyldone
13.	Povidone Iodine
14.	Lynestranol
15.	Norethisterone
16.	Bacitracin Zinc
17.	Polymixin-B
18.	Naproxen
19.	Diclofenac Sodium
20.	Hyoscine-N-Butyl Bromide
21.	Valporic Acid
22.	Diasomine
23.	Vitamin P (Rutin)
24.	Lincomycin
25.	Clotrimazole Bromide
26.	Tetramisole

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug
27.	Trifluoperazine
28.	Triamicinolone
29.	Imipramine
30.	Amitriptyline HCL
31.	Prochlorperazine
32.	Oxyfedrine HCL
33.	Noscopamine Base
34.	Flucinolone Acetonide
35.	Dicycloamine HCL
36.	Benzothiazide
37.	Trimipramine
38.	Carbenixolone
39.	Cephatoxime Sodium
40.	Cephazoline Sodium
41.	Dydrogestrone
42.	Dexchlorpheniaramine
43.	Flurbiprofen
44.	Mefenamic Acid
45.	Levodopa (no cd)
46.	Carbenicillin Sodium (no cd)
47.	Mitomycin (no cd)

Shortage in coal stocks of ECL

*357 SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to a news item captioned 'Stock shortage in ECL Coal worth Rs. 33.28 crore' that never was published in 'Statesman' (Calcutta) of the 13th January, 1990;

(b) if so, what are the factual position in this regard;

(c) whether any investigation or enquiry has been conducted and report obtained in this regard;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) to (e) The news item mainly deals with two subjects namely sizeable stock shortages of coal in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and hiring of heavy earth moving machinery (HEMM) by ECL.

During the annual coal stock measurements in May 1989, shortages were noticed in Parasea opencast mine of ECL. On the basis of this, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) were asked to get a quick verification of stocks done in different mines of ECL. CIL constituted three StockVerification Teams for measurement of stocks in 27 collieries of ECL. The measurements revealed shortages in excess of 5 percent of book stocks in 9 mines which added upto a total quantity of 15,78, 731 tonnes of coal excluding stock shortages at Parasea of 4.35 lakh tonnes. On the basis of shortages found in Parasea, chargesheets were issued for gross misconduct under the Conduct and Disciplinary Rules to three officers and they were placed under suspension. A departmental enquiry was started. In the meantime CBI also registered cases against four officers for investigation. CIL has furnished relevant documents to CBI. Since CBI is investigating into the matter, as per procedure, the departmental enquiry has been kept in abeyance.

With regard to other mines, ECL has been advised to fix responsibility in the matter and take disciplinary action against individuals found guilty.